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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/660,735	09/12/2003	Masaya Kobayashi	Q77502	4927
65565 7590 08/07/2007 SUGHRUE-265550 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. NW WASHINGTON, DC 20037-3213			EXAMINER KASSA, HILINA S	
			ART UNIT 2625	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 08/07/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/660,735	KOBAYASHI, MASAYA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hilina S. Kassa	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>07/29/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The preliminary amendment submitted on 07/29/04 has been acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 14, 18-19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Winter et al. (US Patent Number 6,535,298 B2).

(1) regarding claim 14:

As shown in figures 1 and 2 Winter et al. disclose, a print system comprising:

an input unit that inputs content (24, figure 2, column 4, line 65-column 5, line 2;

note that the input unit is considered as the reader that reads image data from the memory card);

an operation unit that sets a print condition and enters a print execution command (32, figure 2; column 5, lines 8-10; note that the pushbutton is considered as the operation unit that sets execution command when it is pressed);

a print unit that prints input content on a medium based on the setup print condition when the print execution command is entered (14, figure 2; column 5, lines 16-20; lines 33-39; note that the ink jet printer is considered as the print unit); and

a display unit that displays content laid out for the page being printed by the print unit (34, figure 2; column 5, lines 10-12; note that LCD display is considered as the display unit that displays information about the print unit).

(2) regarding claim 18:

Winter et al. further disclose the print system according to claim 14 further comprising a housing provided with the input unit (14, figure 2; column 4, line 65; note that the ink jet printer is the housing for the other units to operate), the operation unit (32, figure 2), the print unit (14, figure 2), and the display unit (34, figure 2), wherein the input unit inputs data stored in a removable memory (24, figure 2).

(3) regarding claim 19:

Winter et al. further disclose a print method comprising: inputting content (column 4, line 67-column 5, line2); printing the input content on a medium (column 5, lines 29-37); and displaying content laid out for the page being printed (column 1, lines 61-65).

4. Claims 21-22 and 24-25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cook et al. (US Patent Number 7,190,473 B1).

(1) regarding claim 21:

As shown in figure 3, Cook et al. disclose a display apparatus for displaying print content (30, figure 3; column 7, lines 17-18; note that the display apparatus is a liquid crystal display), comprising:

a display unit that displays content specified for printing on a screen (column 7, lines 37-42; note that the display unit previews images that are specified for printing, lines 48-50); and

a control unit that causes the display unit to display the content being printed if a plurality of contents are printed continuously over a plurality of pages (column 6, lines 41-49; column 9, lines 4-14; note that control program allowa the user interface to display previewing the digital photographs. Also, images get printed as once the print button gets pressed).

(2) regarding claim 22:

Cook et al. further disclose, the display apparatus according to claim 21, wherein the control unit causes the display unit to display the content to be printed before printing the content is started (column 7, lines 48-50; note that the display unit previews a page before printed).

(3) regarding claim 24:

Cook et al. further disclose, the display apparatus according to claim 21, wherein the control unit causes the display unit to display at least a part of each content (column 7, lines 42-45; note that the display unit displays a formatted or unformatted version of an image).

(4) regarding claim 25:

Cook et al. further disclose the display apparatus according to claim 21, wherein the control unit causes the display unit to change a display by a predetermined number of contents when a plurality of contents are laid out for one page (column 7, lines 37-42; note that the display comprises different views in which images and other information may be depicted on the display).

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5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 15-17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winter et al. (US Patent Number 6,535,298 B2) as disclosed above in claim 14, and further in view of Cook et al. (US Patent Number 7,190,473 B1).

(1) regarding claim 15:

Winter et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching wherein the display unit displays the whole of the page being printed by the print unit.

However, Cook et al. disclose wherein the display unit displays the whole of the page being printed by the print unit (column 7, lines 47-50; note that when the page view is active, it displays images that are selected for printing, column 10, lines 11-18).

Winter et al. and Cook et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a display unit which is able to preview a page being printed. This is because it would help user to keep track of the printed page.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been for efficiency and time conservation (column 1, lines 57-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Winter et al. with Cook et al. to obtain the invention specified in claim 15.

(2) regarding claim 16:

Winter et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching wherein the display unit displays the content laid out for the page to be printed by the print unit before print is started.

However, Cook et al. disclose wherein the display unit displays the content laid out for the page to be printed by the print unit before print is started (column 7, lines 48-50; note that the display unit previews a page before print is started).

Winter et al. and Cook et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a display unit that is able to preview a page prior to printing. This is because it would help user to change format or modify print layout prior to printing.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been for efficiency and to save time in order to adjust the layout or format of printing (column 1, lines 57-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Winter et al. with Cook et al. to obtain the invention specified in claim 16.

(3) regarding claim 17:

Winter et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching a nonvolatile memory storing print layout definition information for laying out content for paper and display layout definition information for laying out content for a screen.

However, Cook et al. disclose a nonvolatile memory storing print layout definition information for laying out content for paper and display layout definition information for laying out content for a screen (column 1, lines 40-43; column 5, lines 44-58; note that an input memory card is assigned to a layout information, thumbnail depiction of all images; as it is explained in column 5, lines 44-58, the memory card is described as being non-volatile).

Winter et al. and Cook et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a non-volatile memory storage unit in order to store print layout information.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been for efficiency and reliability (column 5, lines 56-58; note that non-volatile storage memory is used to retain data in the absence of power).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Winter et al. with Cook et al. to obtain the invention specified in claim 17.

(4) regarding claim 20:

Winter et al. disclose a recording medium storing a program for causing a computer for controlling a print system that includes an input unit for inputting content (column 4, line 65-column 5, line 2; note that the input unit is considered as the reader that reads image data from the memory card), an operation unit that sets a print condition and enters a print execution command (column 5, lines 8-10; note that the pushbutton is considered as the operation unit that sets execution command when it is pressed), a print unit that prints the input content on a medium based on the setup print condition when the print execution command is entered and a display unit (column 5, lines 16-20; lines 33-39; note that the ink jet printer is considered as the print unit).

Winter et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching to cause the display unit to display content laid out for the page being printed by the print unit.

However, Cook et al. teach storage program to cause the display unit to display content laid out for the page being printed by the print unit (column 7, lines 47-50; note

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that when the page view is active, it displays images that are selected for printing, column 10, lines 11-18).

Winter et al. and Cook et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a display unit which is able to preview a page being printed. This is because it would help user to keep track of the printed page.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been for efficiency and time conservation (column 1, lines 57-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Winter et al. with Cook et al. to obtain the invention specified in claim 20.

7. Claims 23 and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cook et al. (US Patent Number 7,190,473 B1) as disclosed in claim 21, and further in view of Chiarabini et al. (US Patent Number 5,963,216).

(1) regarding claim 23:

Cook et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching wherein the control unit stops display switching of the content to be printed based on a print cancel command.

However, Chiarabini et al. disclose wherein the control unit stops display switching of the content to be printed based on a print cancel command (column 10, lines 44-53; note that user can preview each page and cancel the printing job as desired).

Cook et al. and Chiarabini et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a cancel button that cancels print jobs and resumes to display.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been for flexibility and efficiency so that user could get notified via the display that the job is canceled.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cook et al. with Chiarabini et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

(2) regarding claim 26: (103R2+R3)

Cook et al. discloses a printer (10, figure 3) comprising:

an input unit that inputs content (column 6, lines 19-25);

a print unit that prints the input content on a medium (column 5, lines 1-4);

a display unit that displays content specified for print on a screen (column 7, line 17-18);

a control unit that causes the display unit to display the content being printed if a plurality of contents are printed continuously over a plurality of pages (column 7, lines 42-45); and

Cook et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described as above except for specifically teaching a cancel unit that cancels printing of the displayed content.

However, Chiarabini et al. disclose a cancel unit that cancels printing of the displayed content (column 10, lines 44-53; note that user can preview each page and cancel the printing job as desired).

Cook et al. and Chiarabini et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a cancel unit that cancels printing of the displayed content.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been for flexibility and efficiency so that user could get notified via the display that the job is canceled.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cook et al. with Chiarabini et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

(3) regarding claim 27:

Cook et al. further disclose, wherein the control unit causes the display unit to display the content to be printed before printing the content is started (column 7, lines 48-50; note that the display unit previews a page before print is started).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Lopez et al. (US Publication Number 2003/0020945 A1) discloses a printing system and method for printing selected images on a web page.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Hilina Kassa whose telephone number is (571) 270-1676.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Lamb could be reached at (571) 272- 7406.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patent and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

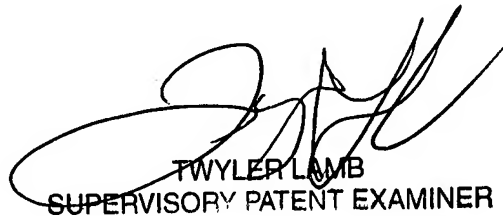
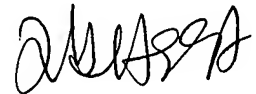
Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Hilina Kassa

August 3, 2007



TWYLER LAMB
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER